

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1802.

[No. 491.]

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY**,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted.

Also,

A variety of **DRY GOODS**.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburges,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

July 9 Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On **WEDNESDAY** next,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of **DRY GOODS**.

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Spring'd, lappet, jaconet and buck mus-
lin and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marfelles and mus-
lins,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

July 10 Auctioneer

In the case of James Gillies a Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of James Gillies a bankrupt, that on Tuesday the 13th day of July, 1802, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria, a Certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilgour, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 29th day of June, 1802.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

July 30. d13t

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
orange; muskadel raisins; double and
single Gloucester cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

In obedience to a Decree of

the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP, }

June 17. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House.

Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of feeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 29. d

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist.

R. T. HOOE.

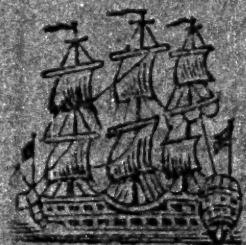
July 2. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;



THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel. (no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the Spring Goods; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.

JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.

July 5. d1m

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG **THOMAS,**

Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 12 and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths,

June 28. d

ROBBERY.

THE house occupied by the subscriber in Sharpshin Alley, was on Monday night last broke open and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS in silver, stolen therefrom. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will give information where the money may be had and the thief or thieves brought to justice, or in proportion for any part of the money recovered.

It is to be hoped the citizens of Alexandria will interest themselves in detecting the perpetrators of this daring act, as it constituted my all, and had been procured by hard labor.

WILLIAM DEVAUGHN.

July 7. d6t

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates. 4283 at 4302 inclusive issued in the name of Joseph Cary. 4253 at 4262 ditto. 4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whole name they at present stand.

June 29. d

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors, GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 5. d4w

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY** the 13th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold, on the premises, a two story **FRAME HOUSE & LOT,**

situate on Prince-street, between Fayette and Payne streets; for the benefit of the creditors of John Stewart, deceased.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. M.

July 10. d3t

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG **HANNAH,**

now ready to take in a cargo.—She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Martha Washington, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment.

THO. PETER, } Executors.
G. W. P. CUSTIS, }

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE, the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness complete for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 24. ddf

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKEHOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.

March 20. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf, A quantity of prime barrel'd

PORK.

WM. HODGSON.

June 1. d

LONDON, May 12.

The Paris papers of Sunday, which we received this morning, do not contain any news of much importance. The French government is said to be very much occupied in making commercial arrangements, and in examining the different memorials that have been laid before them upon the subject of commerce.

The correspondence between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, is at present extremely active.

The French Funds remain steady, 57 1-10th.

PARIS, May 8.

General Menou is arrived at Paris, and has been presented to the First Consul, who gave him the most distinguished reception.

Gen. Menou said to him—"Consul, in presenting myself before you, the grief of having seen your fairest conquest lost, is renewed!"

"The fate of battles," replied the First Consul, "is uncertain. You have done all that could, after the unfortunate day on the 30th, be expected from a man of experience and talents. Your long resistance in Alexandria contributed to the good issue of the Preliminaries of London. Your good and wise administration has merited the esteem of all men who appreciate its influence upon the public prosperity."

"I know very well what has passed in your army. Your misfortunes have been great without doubt, but they have not lost you any of my esteem; and I shall be eager to testify it openly, in order that no clamour may be raised against your conduct."

A deputation of 15 members of the tribunate went yesterday to the government palace at two o'clock. They were immediately introduced to an audience of the Consul.

The Orator of the Deputation, Simeon, addressed the Consul in a speech in which he took a review of all that had been done by Government, and informed the Chief Consul of the wish expressed by the Tribunate to bestow a national recompense upon him.

Bonaparte made the following reply:—"The government is deeply impressed with the sentiment you have expressed in the name of the Tribunate."

"The justice which you render to their operations, is the sweetest recompense of their labours. They see in it the result of those more intimate communications which place you in a situation to appreciate better the purity of their views and their thoughts."

"For myself, I receive with the most sensible gratitude the wish expressed by the Tribunate."

"I desire no other glory than that of having completely fulfilled the task imposed upon me. I am ambitious of no other recompense than the affection of my fellow citizens—happy, if they are well convinced that the evils which they may experience will always be the deepest evils to me; that life is dear to me only for the services I can render to the country; and that death itself will have no sting if my last looks can see the prosperity of the republic confirmed as her glory."

Addresses from all parts to government against exclusive privileges demonstrate that the freedom of trade is now the universal wish; a wish that is not founded upon the mercantile speculations of some individuals, but upon the interests of the majority, which must give to it the character of general will, the basis of all laws of a free state. The government has solemnly recognized these principles, in excepting the coral fishery on the coasts of Africa from the exclusive privilege which localities indisputably required should be granted to a company, for the commerce of grain in Barbary.

A new memorial from the council and commerce of Bordeaux inveighs against the exclusive right enjoyed formerly at the ports of L'Orient and Toulon, of receiving vessels, arriving from India, which might unload their cargoes there deposit them in magazines, and sell them there, whilst that privilege was forbidden to all the other ports. It is demonstrated in this memorial in an evident manner, that the suppression of this abusive privilege injures neither the interest of commerce in general, nor those of the proprietors of the rich produce of India, nor even those of the two hitherto privileged ports, to which the same facilities remain as are possessed by all commercial places, of carrying on the Indian trade, or any other, if they think it more lucrative.

"Commerce" say the authors of the Memorial, "cannot be active, if it be checked in its career; it cannot prosper if it be vexed with useless expense; checks produce discouragement; discouragement destroys industry. To simplify the necessary forms, to do away all unjust distinctions, to leave to all the citizens an equal liberty to explore the domain of national industry; this is all that commerce desires, and what it expects with confidence from the enlightened justice of the government."

The Municipality of Amsterdam have decreed, that the tree of liberty placed before the Town House, shall be taken away as soon as they have received officially the news of the exchange of the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

The important discussion on the subject of the Definitive Treaty, was at length ended in the House of Commons this morning, by a division on Mr. Windham's motion, in support of which there were only twenty members against two hundred and twenty-five, a small proportionate minority than even in the House of Lords. The very able and eloquent speech of Lord Hawkebury, given in our paper of yesterday, would be read with conviction and satisfaction by the people of this country; and we beg leave to recommend to particular attention, the speech of the Chancellor, of the Exchequer, which we give this day. These speeches are calculated to place the treaty in its true point of view, freed from those cavils and misrepresentations which have been so industriously adduced against it. Upon this important and interesting subject we shall take future opportunities of offering some observations; in the mean time, we cannot but rejoice that a measure of such moment to the honor and interests of the country, should after the most deliberate discussions that ever took place in the Senate, have received the almost unanimous sanction and approbation we may say, of the members, of the Legislature.

BOSTON, July 3.

Arrived last evening, ship Eliza, Odell, in 119 days from Canton. Extract from her log-book.—Left at Canton, March 3; Active, Clay, for Philadelphia, in 13 days; Gen. Washington, Cole, of Providence, and Hope, Ray, N. Haven; in 8; Perseverance, Delano, Boston; in 23 or 30. Ship Diana, Folger, of Boston, bound up the river; who, on her passage from the Sandwich Islands, carried away the head of her mainmast, and a few days after leaving the Islands, capt. Barnard died. Spoke April 2, lat. 12, S. long. 91, E. ship Concord, Wier, of Salem, who failed from Canton in co. with the Mars, Swain, of Nantucket, 10 days before the Eliza. The Concord parted co. with the Mars, off Middle Island, in the Straights of Sunday, and supposes her to have gone back to the North Island. June 7, spoke ship Swift, Cunningham, of New York, 50 days from the Isle of France. The Swift spoke the Concord, Wier, of Salem, May 8, off Cape of Good Hope. June 30, lat. 41, long. 65, spoke sch'r Nancy, 10 days from Milford, for Martinique.

This day, brig Camelia, capt. Barnard, 62 days from Copenhagen. Capt. B. positively favored us with the following list of vessels, which have passed Elsinore from the 9th of April to the 5th of May, viz. April 9, h. Levant, Silbee, of Boston for Peterburgh; Protectress, Carpenter, N. York for Copenhagen. 10th, Enterprise, Woodbury, of Salem for Copenhagen; Amphion, Rich, of Boston for do. 12th, Pallas, Dalling, of Salem for Peterburgh. 20, h. Alert, Fisher, of Boston for do.—22, Favorite, Henderson, of Salem for do. 25th, Enterprise, Hammond, of Marblehead for Copenhagen. 26th, Plymouth, Bradshaw, of Salem for do. 29th, Heart of Oak, Grafton, of Boston for Peterburgh; Orion, Higginson, of do. for do.; Orion, Bradford, of do. for do.; Hazard, Hart, of do. for Copenhagen. 30th, James Hathaway, of New York for Peterburgh; Friendship, Avery, of Salisbury for do. May 1st, Hannah, Andrews, of Marblehead for Copenhagen. 3d, Helena, Keith, of do. for do.; Hunter, Durham, of Boston for do. 4th, Role, Roads, of Kennebunk for do. 5th, Violet, Hayes, of Boston for do.—26 was the whole number that had passed. Spoke May 23, in the British channel, off the Start, ship Hiram, French, of New York, from London for Isle of May, 2 days out. 30th, lat. 46, 30, long. 24, brig Jane, Sprague, of Lynn, from Alexandria for Liverpool. June 14, lat. 41, 50, long. 47, brig Nop.

pareil, from Norfolk for Lisbon. 22d, sch'r Boston, from Boston for Newfoundland. 30th, lat. 42, 35, long. 63, 35, Two Friends, Holton, from Portland for St. Lucia.

NEW BEDFORD, July 2.

Arrived brig Commerce, Hammond, Galway (Ireland); George, Tripp, from Amsterdam, left there the 17th May. Ship Belvidere, Dorson, was to sail in 12 days for Philadelphia, with passengers; and several other American vessels. Spoke, June 9, lat. 38, 30, long. 42, 20, brig Orient, King, 23 days from Savannah for Nantz, 17 days before had taken off the capt. and crew of the brig Arruado, 8 days out from Philadelphia bound for Madeira. June 13, lat. 38, 20, long. 77, 30, brig Betsey, Williams, 21 days from Cadiz for Baltimore; 18th, lat. 40, 10, long. 56, 20, ship Sampson Tibet, 16 days from Savannah for London, all well.

NEW YORK, July 8.

By the sloop Ruth and Mary, arrived yesterday, the editors of the New York Gazette received the subsequent articles from their correspondent:—

Bermuda, June 26.—By the Penelope, from Martinique, we learn that the Saints are given up to the French forces; and that Martinique is to be given up on the 25th or 27th of July next; for which purpose a large fleet has already arrived there to take off the troops. A number of the French residents at Martinique are flying to Trinidad to make settlements at that Island.—Six British sail of the line were lying at Martinique a few days ago.

By this vessel we also learn, that a mutiny and assassination had nearly taken place at Martinique on the 4th inst. The negroes had all been apprized of the intention a few days before by hand bills; but on the evening of the 3d of June two negroes went into an Irishman's grog shop where they were disagreeing, on which the Irishman gave one of them a blow on the head with his fist, which knocked off his hat which contained one of the bills; he was immediately secured, with about 40 others, and the bill sent to the governor, who immediately issued out orders through the island for every person to be under arms. Their intention was to murder every white on the island. The business was planned at Guadaloupe by the negroes, the ringleader of whom was apprehended at Martinique and sent back to Guadaloupe in irons, with a request that he might be tried there and executed; or a retaliation was threatened.

By this lucky discovery perhaps thousands of lives were saved, for even the military might be partly off their guard on that day.

There can be no doubt but that our ports will be continued open all the year. Interested persons frequently report in America that these ports are shut, by which means we are deprived of the usual trade of the Americans.

We would recommend all Americans who would wish to trade, not to ship horses or mules as there is a heavy duty on the horses, and no use for the mules; all the salt provisions should be inspected and branded, or it will not sell well.

Considerable quantities of American salt provisions (not inspected or branded) has been bro't in here some time since which was of a most scandalous quality. New York, Burlington and the Boston Fork always sell at good prices. Beef is seldom in demand.

It is astonishing what numbers of ships, brigs and other vessels pass daily in sight of these islands since the peace—a proof of the increase of commerce.

Since the invasion of St. Domingo, the Americans are said to have lost above 200 vessels with their cargoes, amounting to a neat little sum, for which some of them have got a bit of paper!!

The failures in New York and Philadelphia very much embarrassed the English and Scotch merchants, as they had given unlimited credit to them.

Entered, ships Iris, Cacquick, Calcutta; Hero, Smith, Port Republic; brigs Dorsey, Riley, Port Republic; Idea, Caxen, St. Mary's; Thetis, Sammis, Charleston; Eliza, Swain, Savannah; schrs. Charlotte, Pinkham, New Providence; Commerce, Wright, Digby; sloop President, Webb, Richmond; Ruth and Mary, Sion, Bermuda.

Cleared, ship Nancy, Roe, Newfoundland; schr. Antoinette, Bonamy, Cayenne; sloop Charming Anne, Hall, Bermuda.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Dorley, capt. Riley, from Port Republic (at quarantine). The ship Hero, Smith, failed two days before the Dover.

Schr. Charlotte, Pinkham, from New Providence. July 5, lat. 39, long. 74, spoke the ship Warren, Norri, from Belfast, bound to Philadelphia, 39 days out. Left the schr. Daphne, Jenkins, of Boston. On the 4th of June, the ship Neptune, capt. Calbury, of Nantucket from N. Orleans bound to Greenock, out 14 days, was cast away on the Florida shoals—vessel lost, part of the cargo and crew saved; the capt. and mate came passengers in the Charlotte.

Brig Eliza, Swain, from Savannah. Left there the brig New York, to sail in 4 or 5 days to this port.

Brig Thetis, Sammis, from Charleston. June 30th, in lat. 33, 2, long. 78 spoke brig Mary, bound from Bayonne to Charleston. Spoke ship Suffannah, Ferris, out 6 days from Baltimore, bound to Charleston.

Ship Hero, Smith, from P. Republic. Left the ship South Carolina, to sail in 10 days for N. York; and the sloop Morning Star of Charleston.

July 9.

Arrived, brig Experiment, Shaw, Antigua; Eolus, Evans, Newfoundland.

Cleared, ship Black River, Burger, Hull, Snow Mary Ann, Sherbury, London; brigs Jane Maria, —, St. Thomas; Antelope, Clark, Lisbon; Paramaribo, Cogden, Martinique; schooner Generous Friend, Chapman, Antigua; sloop Experiment, Murry, Cape Francois.

Arrived since our last.

English brig Enterprise, Shaw, from Antigua. June 30th spoke ship Eugenia, Fitch, of this port, bound to Philadelphia from St. Croix, 4 days out in lat. 27 45, long. 60. Spoke a sloop from Savannah to Jamaica; 17 days out. Markets dull at Antigua—Flour from 9 to 18 dollars per barrel. Captain S. informs, that the white people were returning from Antigua to Guadaloupe, and that all was tranquil at the latter place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Arrived, ships Juro, Clark, London; Olive Branch, Carlson, Charleston; barque Thomas Gordon, Ragden, Madeira; brig Friends, Barry, St. Johns, (N. B.) sch'r Sylvia Dagget, Boston; sloop James Woodman, Savannah.

Came up from the Lazaretto.

Brig Express, Sherer, St. Thomas; ship Castor, M'Kenzie, Jamaica; sch'r Herman, Spalding, Cape Francois; Dolphin, Biorep, de; sloop Hannah, Giddings do.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, ship Eugenia, Fitch. Sailed from Bats End, the 20th, and the West end of St. Croix, the 30th of June.

Left the following vessels at Bats End.

Ship —, Howe, of Baltimore; brig Horation, of Denby, (Con.) for New York the 21st of June; sch'r —, Bawty, of Baltimore; Fair Play, Anthony, from Wilmington, N. C. —, Rider, from ditto.

Left at West end of St. Croix, 26th June.

Brig Peggy, Hamilton, of New York, to sail next day; sch'r Betsey, Garrison, of Philadelphia, to sail in 8 days; sch'r Peck, of N. Haven; sloop Independence, Mason of Philadelphia.

July 2, lat. 31, 30, N. long. 71, 20, W. spoke the ship May Flower, Logan, of Charleston for Savannah, out 9 days from Cape Francois. 6th in lat. 28, 10, N. long. 70, 30, W. spoke the brig Enterprise, from Antigua for New York.

In lat. 29, 15, long. 71, spoke sch'r Little Tom, Atman, from Philadelphia for Port Republic.

July 5th, ship John and James, Clark, 65 days from Malaga, for Baltimore, was spoken in long. 74, W.

Ship Fanny, M'Allister, of this port from Batavia, touched at St. Helena, about the 10th of May, all well, bound to Europe.

Capt. Clay left at Canton, March 16. Ship Gen. Washington, Cole, Providence, from N. W. coast.

Hope Ray, Diana, Perseverance, Dillingham, from sealing voyages.

Touched at St. Helena, June 1st. Left there, ship Henry, of Boston.

Concord, Wier, failed the day before for Boston; Jefferson, Dougherty, of and for Philadelphia, 24th May.

July 1, lat. 29, 21, N. long. 71, W. spoke the brig Favorite, Collet, of and from Norfolk to Port Republic, out 15 days.

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July 10.
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An American ship was lost in June, 1801, in lat. 35 N. long. 135 W. on the N. W. coast, and it is feared the crew were cut off by the natives. The ship, Jano, in lat. 30, 10, long. 70, spoke the ship Amsterdam Packet, 4 days out. Capt. Bragdon, of the Thomas Gordon, left at Madeira, the ship's Habella, Grand, to sail in 5 days for Teneriffe; brig Lion, to sail in 23 days for the Cape; Lovely Lass, Bernank, to sail in 4 days for the Cape; ship Sally, Brown, to sail in 4 days for the Cape; and brig Dispatch, Bray, from Madeira. The brig William Ashton, of New-York, arrived at Madeira the 29th May. In lat. 40, N. long. 61, W. experienced a very heavy gale, in which she was obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard. July, 1, spoke the ship Ann, Gilman, from Charleston, bound to Port Republic, 24 days out, all well.

BALTIMORE, July 9,
Translated for the American.
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.
FRENCH REPUBLIC.
ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.
PROCLAMATION.
Head-Quarters at the Cape, 22d
Prairial, (June 10) 10th year.
The general in chief of the colony of St. Domingo, to its inhabitants.

Citizens.
Toussaint was a conspirator; this you will be judge of by the inclosed letter directed to citizen Fontaine. I thought it my duty not to endanger the tranquility of the colony. I caused him to be arrested and embarked, and I send him to France, where he is to account for his conduct to the French government. In another letter directed to citizen Fontaine, he discharges heavy invectives against gen. Christophe, and he complains that general Desallines has abandoned him.

He forbids Sylla to lay down his arms, and the cultivators to work on any plantation, but those intended for provisions. He sent one of his accomplices to gen. Desallines, to induce him not to submit with good faith.

He depends much on Massinet, in St. Mark: he is arrested. I have inflicted punishment upon that miscreant; and I order all the generals of division of the army to compell all the cultivators who are still in arms, in the mountains, to retire to their duty.

The cultivators are not the most guilty—it is those that misled them—in consequence of which every commandant of the national guard, every officer, overseer or planter who shall be found in an armed meeting, shall immediately be shot.

As to the inhabitants of Emery, I order that they shall be immediately disarmed, for having been so tardy in submission. General Brunet shall cause this order to be executed.

The chief of the general staff shall cause the present order, together with general Toussaint's letter to be printed, published & posted; and he will, with all speed possible, send it to the whole army throughout the colony.

(Signed) LECLERC.

Copy of Ex General Toussaint's Letter.
To Citizen Fontaine.
You give me no news. You endeavor to stay at the Cape as long as you can. It is said that general Le Clerc is in a state of bad health at Tortuga; this you must be very particular about informing me of.

You must see —, for arms from America (Nouvelle). As to the flour, for we are in want of some of the last kind, it ought not to be sent without passing thro' Savna, that we may know the depot where it might be placed with safety.

If you see the general in chief, tell him positively, that the cultivators won't obey me. They want to make them work at Huricourt but the overseer ought not to do it.

I ask you if we can bribe some of the attendants of the general in chief, that we might free D—, he would be very useful to us, through his credit both in America and some where else.

Inform Gengenbre that he must not leave the Borgue, where it is necessary that the cultivators should not work.

Write to me at the plantation Najar. (Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

True copy from the original.
The general of division, chief of the general staff of the army.
DUGUA.
It is understood by "Nouvelle," the United States.
† Supposed to mean Develcourt, one of Toussaint's aid-de-camps.

The ship Sphinx, Brantz, of this port, has arrived at Calcutta, from Leghorn. The schooner Roby, Martin, has arrived at Charleston.

Arrived schooner Evelina, capt. Crowhill, of Alexandria, 49 days from Madeira. Left there three American vessels, names unknown. In lat. 22, long. 55, spoke the brig Ann, capt. Shay, from France, bound to New-Providence, out 27 days. June 9, in lat. 32, long. 74, spoke the brig Fair American, capt. Cline, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Jamaica.

Also the English sloop John Gordon, capt. Williams, 19 days from Martinique. Spoke nothing.

Alexandria Advertiser.
MONDAY, JULY 12.

Accounts from the Italian Republic mention, that a convocation of the three Electoral Colleges was to be held the 15th May at Milan, to decide on the question, Shall Bonaparte continue President of that Republic for life?

The following paragraphs from Callender's paper cannot but afford some little amusement.

THE TAXES.
The question has often been asked by federalists, if the internal taxes are repealed, how is the government to be supported? The administration has furnished an unequivocal answer: the retrenchments of unnecessary expences; the savings already effected exceed the net product of all the internal taxes, more than three hundred thousand dollars! Let the federalists put these things together.

Demo. pap.
It is often much easier to ask a question than to resolve it. The republicans boasted of their having established a provision for discharging the national debt. They are to pay seven millions of dollars per annum, or some such sum, for we have no leisure just now to look into the law. But where is the money to come from? The commissioners are authorized to borrow it. This, to be sure, is a fine method of discharging public debts. Lend me a guinea and I'll pay you twenty shillings! In five words, a few quack expedients must be resorted to, in order, if possible, to secure the approaching election.

To have read Smith's ridiculous paragraphs upon this law for discharging the public debt, one would have thought that Jupiter was once more descending in a shower of gold. After recovering from the first momentary burst of astonishment, we discovered that the principles of the discharge was founded upon the possibility of a loan; for if money cannot be borrowed, the said seven millions a year never can be paid. Perhaps we are partly mistaken; but there is a throwd suspicion of our being woefully in the right.

The paragraph which gave rise to these remarks, appears very plainly to decide the question. It seems to say that the revenue is richer than it formerly was by three hundred thousand dollars per annum. And this sum, citizens of Virginia! is to discharge your national debt. Yes! it will when a sparrow shall peck through a mill stone, and not one moment sooner! But indeed, if so deep a statesman as Mr. Madison, who persuaded the assembly to give away your North Western Territory if he, we say, thinks otherwise, why, no doubt, you must believe it.

Rich. Rec.

Defending a paragraph in which he had asserted that Giles had broken his oath, he says—

"Yes! we said so; and we say so again. He swore, upon various occasions, to support and obey the federal constitution. When cited, as a witness, upon the Richmond trial for sedition, Mr. Giles refused to attend. He therefore broke his oath; and if he chuses to call at this office for that purpose, he shall be told so, to his face. This gloomy despot also broke his oath, and his trust, at the same time, when he stood by, and saw his constituents pillaged in the Algerine business. He has acted thus, upon fifty similar occasions. This is your Governor of Virginia!"

ibid

"If the recorder shall obtain, and at present it promises fair to obtain, an extensive circulation in Virginia the patriots, upon both sides, at the next election for president will, indeed, meet with a very cool reception from the people. Why did Ma-

dison, or Giles, (that scum of a future candidate for the governorship of Virginia,) why did they sit with their hands folded, and their tongues locked and see their constituents so shamefully robbed? For what was it that you gave these people the six dollars per day? what did they mean by swearing to the faithful execution of their duty? Was it not to see that your money was properly managed? and if the fact is quite otherwise, if Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Giles, & all the rest of the republican corps, sat down, like Jacob's wife upon the top of such secrets, what were they better than the pillagers, whom they turned out? It is absurd, in opposition to such facts to expatiate upon an amiable private character, upon inflexible probity, upon unshaken patriotism, transcendent talents, pure republican principles, an ardent love of country, and all the rest of that vocabulary of jargon." [ibid.]

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND THE DANGERS OF LEARNING.
CHOICE OF BOOKS
CONTINUED.

It must be admitted that some of those fictitious works have a degree of solid merit, which to the end of time will triumph over the partial evils they produce. The novels of Richardson and Burney, of Hawthorne, of Johnson and Goldsmith, will be read with delight while the English language exists. Their ingenious fictions which "teach the passions to move at the command of reason"—which exhibit morality in living characters, are works which the most enlightened, virtuous, and affectionate parent, may safely intrust in the hands of the most beloved child. But still there can be no doubt that however innocent the reading of such works may be, their advantages are still but few. These are small compared with the dangers and inconveniences which usually await them. Too often the reading even of the most selected and well composed novels alienates the mind from works of a more useful tendency; but the indiscriminate perusal of those ephemeral productions which are daily issuing from the press, is often attended with the most fatal consequences to young persons of both sexes. They impress the mind with frivolous and romantic ideas—they fill the brain with wild and chimerical plans—they are the source of a thousand errors, which are often not corrected till after long and unhappy experience—they awaken and nourish the most dangerous passions—they give a false direction to the sensibility of the heart—they soften and enervate the mind—they give it a disgust for other works, more solid but less agreeable—they render it incapable of close attention, of serious meditations—they destroy that energy which is necessary to resist temptation, to subdue the appetites, and to fulfil with assiduity and success the most important duties of society—they mislead the mind the more easily in the common walks of life, from the ideas they impress, being generally exaggerated and exalted. Without taking into calculation the valuable time which is lost in the perusal of such works, they are seldom if ever read without some mental injury. We should therefore read them with great circumspection and prudence, and after a very cautious selection. We should compare them with those transient connections which we form with men of agreeable conversation, but of a gay character—of a light and frivolous mind—more brilliant than solid, with whom we would not wish to maintain a close and intimate connection, since in such persons we cannot expect to find, friends, whose steady attachment will be co-eval with life itself.

Finally, as there are persons to whom we cannot too closely attach ourselves—so also there are books, the reading of which cannot fail to produce substantial benefits, and which we ought to prefer to all others. Such are those works, which uniting the useful with the agreeable—instruction with pleasure, supply the mind at once with solid food and pleasant exercise—those works, which springing from a love of truth and virtue, treat of interesting subjects which come home to our bosoms and daily experience. At the head of this class we should place those books, whose aim is to strengthen and purify our religious principles—which enoble and enlarge our sentiments, and from the pillars which support our virtue and happiness. Those principles and sentiments it is impossible to render too pure, too enlightened or too firm, as the means of guarding us from all superstition, and of making useful truths so fa-

miliar to us, that we may easily recall and apply them in every station of life.

There are, however, books which without employing us on objects so grave, still furnish the heart with useful sentiments, and enrich the understanding with solid instruction. Such are those writings which aid us in the study of man—of surrounding nature, and of our own heart. They first transport us in an instant to past ages, and make us in a manner spectators and witnesses of those great revolutions which have often changed the face of the world, and decided the fate of nations. Other works of this class introduce us, as it were, to the acquaintance of men, who by their knowledge, their talents, or their virtues, have been an ornament to their country, and an honour to human nature. Other works, by placing us in the midst of nations the most remote—of those who inhabit other continents, or other hemispheres, present us with a picture of their manners, their customs, their religion, their modes of thinking and acting, and by the parallel which we are thus enabled to draw between them and ourselves, teach us the immense obligations we owe to Providence for the condition in which we are placed. Other works of this useful cast, develop, in a degree, the wonders of nature which escape superficial attention, or which we see daily without due consideration; they assist us in admiring the astonishing structure of this vast universe; the exact proportion of its parts, and the constant harmony that prevails among them; the variety, the beauty, the usefulness of the productions of the earth; the unvarying laws which govern the world; the imitable art, the incomprehensible wisdom which displays itself equally in the smallest created objects as in the largest. The works of other authors, by unfolding to us ourselves, aid us in the study of the human heart; teach us the use and value of our faculties; the dignity of our nature; and the grandeur of that destiny to which we may look forward. Other works on morals, by unfolding to view our errors and prejudices, teach us to set a just value on the goods of this world; to apply them to their true uses, and diffuse over our minds a kindly light which guides us in the path of life. Others lead us to self-examination, to a dissection of our hearts, and the motives of our conduct, and by exhibiting our duties and the means of performing them, teach us to regard ourselves as we truly are, and put us on our guard against our frailties and our faults. Finally, there are writers who, the more strongly to impress us with sentiments of truth and virtue, of justice and honor, borrow the charms and the grace of poetry; who address themselves at once to the imagination and the heart, and dispose us to the love and practice of goodness by elevating our souls, and filling them with pure and sublime sentiments. Books of this cast can never fail to be useful. With such friends should we surround ourselves in solitude, and from their resources draw those invaluable lights which would direct us in the pursuit of happiness. But to effect this end, there are certain rules to be observed in reading them, which in the sequel of this essay will be pointed out.

(Com. Adv.
(To be continued.)

A duel was fought on the 18th ult. in the state of Georgia, between Gen. James Jackson and Col. Robert Watkins in consequence of a rencounter which took place at Louisville the 16th. A Mr. Collier was second to the General, and Mr. Ralph S. Philips second to the colonel. The duel was fought about a mile from Waynesborough, in Burke county. At the fifth shot colonel Watkins's ball took effect, having entered the General a little above the right hip. It seems that this duel was predicated upon five years private and political animosity. The General's physicians afford sanguine hopes of his recovery.

(Petersburg pap.)

Public Sale.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, in addition to the articles already advertised.

- 1 Trunk of Calicoes and Gingham.
- 1 Box of Irish Linens.
- P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
- July 12.
- Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with forebodings and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—refuge in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad living in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps, in the Stomach and back, Consumption, Indigestion, Lowness of spirits, Melancholy, Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach, Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs, Hysterical affections, Relaxations, Inward weakness, Involuntary emissions, Seminal weakness, Obsolete gleet, Fluoribus, (or whites), Incontinence, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen, I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN. John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and fort obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Oecurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and throb, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrible sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gladly say who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir, Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions), and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—dole never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Plaasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

County of Alexandria, April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to a Mr. Henry Griffith, of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

May 15. Jailor. Cash given for rags

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS

for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery. May 19.

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H. 5 mo. 14.

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or piece, And India Cotton } German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings, A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,

Hylson, Young Hylson and } TEAS, Souchoong } Tea table sets of China in boxes, Cotton, wool and playing Cards, Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,

W. India, and No. } in bbls and bls. England Rum, Molasses & Sugars } Coffee in bags, Spinning Cotton, Butter in firkins, Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls, Spermaceti and tallow Candles, White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the best and common sort, Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality, Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish, A quantity of red Seal Leather, Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks, Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c. Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvita. May 13.

JANNEY & PATON.

Have received, and offer for sale, Catalonia wine in bbls. & quarter casks Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality, Muscovado Sugar in bbls. 350 Bbls. Statia do. Havannah Molasses in Hhds. Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls. Soap and Candles in Boxes, Sweet Oil in do. Raisins in Boxes and Kegs, Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES, Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks, Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes, EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Bastas, Mamoodys' Gurnahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deirfoiy.

ALSO Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburghs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8 1/2 inch Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23.

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes, first quality

SEGARS.

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds. THOS. SIMMS.

June 10.

PRINTED DAILY BY S. SNOWDEN.

A convention at King's-Kooner's tavern the 1st of July JOS

June 29.

Numbers and d/ 4283 at 4303 inc 4213 at 4762 dir 4273 at 4282 dir 4206 by transfer wh to name they June 29.

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June 29.